

New Jersey Health Statistics 1999

**Center for
Health
Statistics**



James E. McGreevey
Governor



Clifton R. Lacy, M.D.
Commissioner

NEW JERSEY HEALTH STATISTICS

1999

Maria L. Baron Duffy, M.A.S.

**Katherine Hempstead, Ph.D.
Director
Center for Health Statistics**

**Ruth Charbonneau
Director
Office of Policy and Research**

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PREFACE

This report was prepared by the Center for Health Statistics (CHS), which is located in the Office of Policy and Research of the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS). The printed report contains a small selection of New Jersey vital and health statistics for the calendar year 1999 including data on births, deaths, marriages, divorces, communicable diseases, and population. The full report is available on the Internet at <http://www.state.nj.us/health/chs/stats99/index.html>.

CHS staff are available to answer questions regarding the content and use of the data in this report. Data portions of this report, as well as other health-related data, are available at the DHSS Web site. Additional statistics not included in the report or on the Internet may be obtained through request to CHS. Questions or requests should be addressed to the following:

New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services
Center for Health Statistics
Room 405--PO Box 360
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0360

e-mail: chs@doh.state.nj.us
telephone: (609) 984-6702
fax: (609) 984-7633

Internet: <http://www.state.nj.us/health/chs>

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

BIRTHS	5
Figure 1. Live births to residents, 1979-1999	5
Table 1. Age-specific birth rates by race/ethnicity	6
Figure 2. Live births by age of mother	6
Figure 3. Live births by race/ethnicity of mother	6
Table 2. Unmarried mothers by age and race/ethnicity	7
Figure 4. First trimester prenatal care percentage by county of residence	7
Figure 5. Rate of vaginal birth after previous cesarean section, 1989-1999	8
Table 3. Selected characteristics of low birth weight infants	8
DEATHS	9
Figure 6. Crude and age-adjusted death rates, 1989-1999	9
Table 4. Age-adjusted death rates and life expectancy by race and sex	10
Figure 7. Leading causes of death	10
Table 5. Leading causes of death	10
Table 6. Leading causes of death by age, New Jersey, 1999	10
Table 7. Leading causes of death by sex and race, New Jersey, 1999	11
Table 8. Age-adjusted death rates for leading causes of death by sex and race	11
Figure 8. Age-adjusted death rates by race and sex for leading causes	12
Table 9. Motor vehicle, drug, alcohol, and firearm-related deaths by age, race, and sex	12
INFANT AND FETAL DEATHS	13
Table 10. Selected characteristics of infant deaths by race/ethnicity of mother	13
Figure 9. Infant mortality and fetal death rates, 1989-1999	13
MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES	14
Figure 10. Marriage and divorce rates, 1989-1999	14
Figure 11. Marriages by month	14
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	15
Table 11. Communicable disease incidence, 1995-1999	15
Figure 12. Race/ethnicity distribution of persons living with HIV/AIDS	15
POPULATION	16
Table 12. Population estimates by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin	16
Figure 13. Race and ethnicity distribution of population, 1980 and 1999	16
Table 13. Population by county	17
Table 14. Population for 20 largest municipalities	17
SOURCES FOR ADDITIONAL DATA	18
From the Center for Health Statistics	18
Additional New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services Data Sources	18
Additional Sources Outside the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services	19

BIRTHS

- There were 113,810 live births to New Jersey residents in 1999.
- Twenty percent of live births in 1999 were to mothers aged 35 and over.
- The median age of women who gave birth in 1999 was 30.2.
- The teen birth rate was 16.0 births per 1,000 females aged 10-19.
- Forty percent of women giving birth in 1999 were first time mothers.
- Over 50 percent of black non-Hispanic women, Hispanic women, and women under the age of 25 who gave birth were unmarried.
- Over 15 percent of teens reported a sexually transmitted disease as a medical risk factor and nine percent reported smoking during pregnancy.
- Over one-quarter of births were delivered by cesarean section.
- The percentage of black non-Hispanic newborns of low birth weight was 1.75 times the overall percentage of low birth weight babies.
- The low birth weight rate among multiple births (twins, triplets, and higher order) was more than nine times the rate for singleton births.
- Multiple births accounted for 4.2 percent of all births in 1999. This represents an increase of 91 percent from a decade earlier.

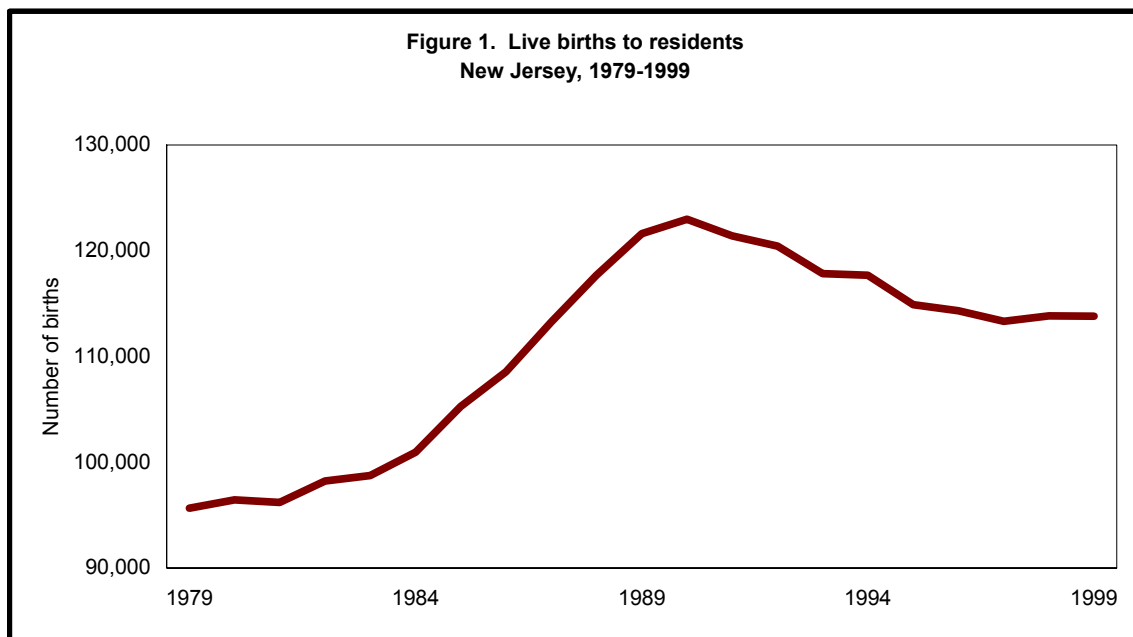
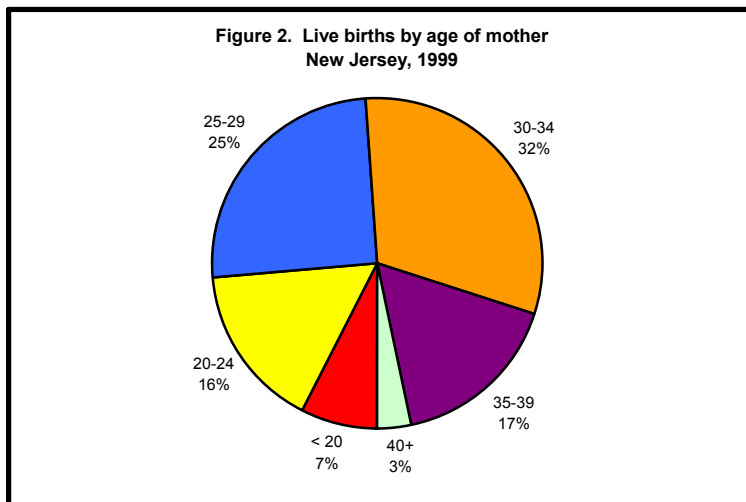


Table 1. Age-specific birth rates by race/ethnicity, New Jersey, 1999						
Race/Ethnicity of Mother	Age of Mother					
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
All races/ethnicities	32.6	80.0	116.1	113.6	51.4	10.3
White non-Hispanic	11.9	46.2	103.1	121.0	52.5	9.6
Black non-Hispanic	72.4	130.1	111.6	79.6	37.2	9.1
Hispanic	76.4	148.7	134.6	86.8	41.4	10.4
Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic	6.3	54.6	144.1	119.7	54.6	10.3

Rates are computed per 1,000 age-specific female population.



- 49 percent of mothers were under age 30 and 51 percent were 30 and over.
- The number and percent of births to teens continued to decline (to 8,392 births or 7.4% of the total).
- The number and percent of births to women 35 and over continued to increase (to 22,788 births or 20.0% of the total).

- The number of births to non-Hispanic whites and blacks were on the decline.
- The number of births to Hispanics and Asians and Pacific Islanders continued to increase.
- Women of Central or South American origin comprised 47 percent of Hispanic mothers.
- 41 percent of Asian and Pacific Islander mothers were of Indian descent.

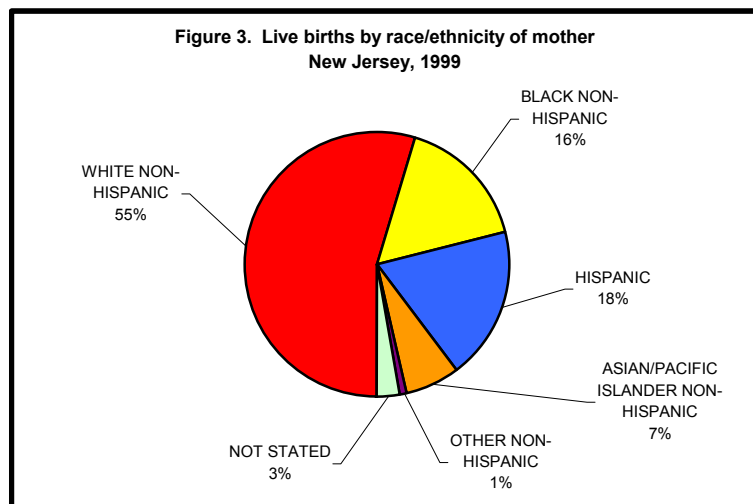
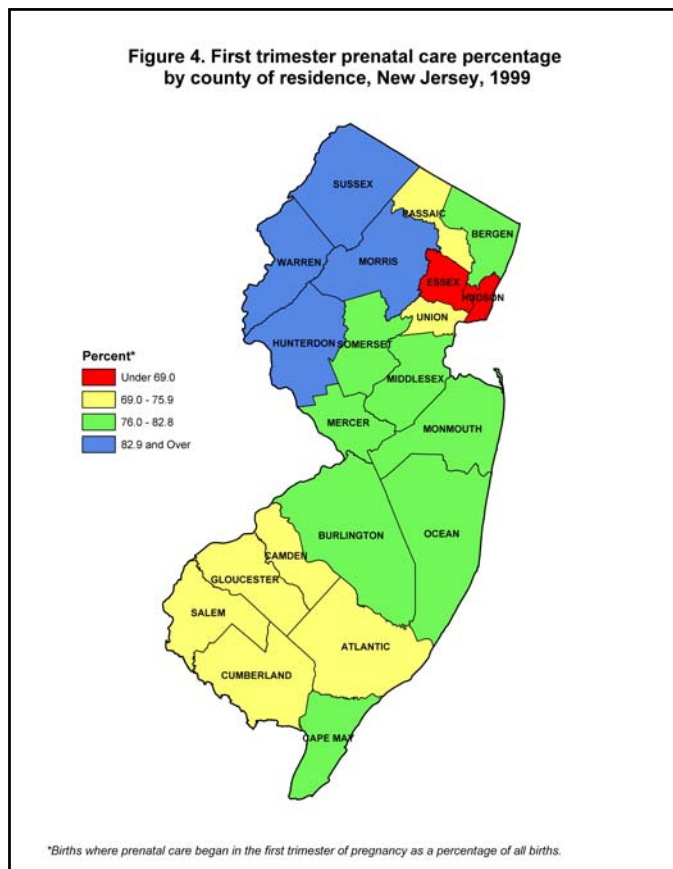


Table 2. Unmarried mothers by age and race/ethnicity New Jersey, 1999	
	Percent of Live Births
All live births	28.0
Age of Mother	
10-17	93.9
18-19	86.2
20-24	59.8
25-29	24.1
30+	11.1
Race/Ethnicity of Mother	
White non-Hispanic	12.9
Black non-Hispanic	66.5
Hispanic	51.0
Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic	5.2

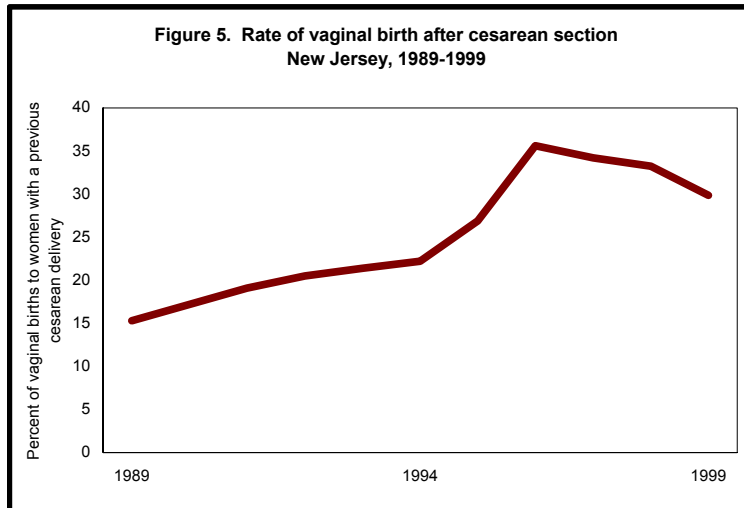
- More than 40 percent of mothers in Atlantic, Camden, Cumberland, Essex, and Hudson Counties were unmarried.
- Unmarried mothers, regardless of age, are less likely to seek early prenatal care.
- 75 percent of all mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester.

- First trimester prenatal care onset ranged from less than 70 percent of mothers in Essex and Hudson Counties to nearly 90 percent in Hunterdon County.
- 85 percent of white and 79 percent of Asian/Pacific Islander mothers sought first trimester prenatal care, while only 67 percent of Hispanic and 60 percent of black mothers did.
- 80 percent of US-born and 70 percent of foreign-born mothers received first trimester prenatal care.
- 79 percent of mothers aged 25 and over received first trimester prenatal care. Only 53 percent of teens did.
- Early prenatal care is positively correlated with educational attainment.
- On average, mothers received 10.8 prenatal care visits.



- 60 percent of mothers reported no medical risk factors of pregnancy.
- Diabetes, sexually transmitted diseases, acute or chronic lung disease, and pregnancy-associated hypertension were each reported by more than 2 percent of mothers.
- 10 percent of mothers reported smoking while pregnant; 1.6 percent reported drinking and 1.8 percent reported using drugs such as cocaine, heroin, marijuana, or methamphetamines.

- Over 90 percent of mothers had electronic fetal monitoring and/or ultrasound performed.
- 44 percent of births had no complications of labor or delivery.
- Moderate or heavy meconium, fetal distress, breech/malpresentation, and precipitous labor (< 3 hours) were each reported on more than 4 percent of birth certificates.



- 25 percent of births were cesarean deliveries.
- After peaking in 1996, the rate of vaginal birth after previous cesarean section (VBAC) has declined.
- 37 percent of mothers aged 40 and over had c-sections.
- 17 percent of teens delivered by cesarean section.

- 10 percent of births were preterm (prior to 37 weeks of gestation).
- Non-Hispanic black mothers were mostly likely to deliver early.
- Preterm infants were more likely to be part of a multiple birth and were more likely to be underweight.

Table 3. Selected characteristics of low birth weight infants, New Jersey, 1999	
Characteristic	Percent Low Birth Weight
All live births	8.0
Black non-Hispanic mother	14.0
Teen mother (10-19)	10.3
Mother aged 40-44	10.1
Mother aged 45+	24.8
Two or more previous pregnancy terminations	11.2
No prenatal care	30.8
Twin	51.8
Triplet or higher order	93.1

- 91 percent of newborns had no abnormal conditions reported on their birth certificate.
- Assisted ventilation of 30 minutes or more was the most frequently reported abnormal condition (0.7%).
- 94 percent of birth certificates reported no congenital anomalies.
- Urogenital anomalies were most frequently reported (0.2%).
- 4 percent of live births were part of a multiple delivery.
- 25 percent of deliveries to mothers aged 45 and over were twins or triplets.

DEATHS

- There were 73,981 resident deaths in 1999.
- The classification of causes of death changed in 1999, as well as the standard population used for age-adjustment of death rates.
- The age-adjusted death rate for males was 40 percent higher than for females and the rate for blacks was 31 percent higher than that of whites.
- Life expectancy for New Jersey residents born in 1999 was 77.3 years.
- Heart disease, cancer, and stroke remained the three leading causes of death and accounted for 62 percent of all deaths in 1999.
- Unintentional injuries were the leading cause of death of residents under age 24.
- Cancer was the leading cause of death of residents aged 25-64.
- There were 757 deaths from drug-related causes, 456 from alcohol-related causes, and 366 from firearms in 1999.
- The infant mortality rate was slightly higher than in the previous year.
- The black non-Hispanic infant mortality rate was more than three times as high as the rate for white non-Hispanic infants.
- Infants who were part of a multiple birth, had low birth weight, were premature or whose mothers received no prenatal care, were under 20 years of age, were unmarried, or smoked during pregnancy were more likely to die within the first year of life.
- Low birth weight was the leading cause of infant deaths.

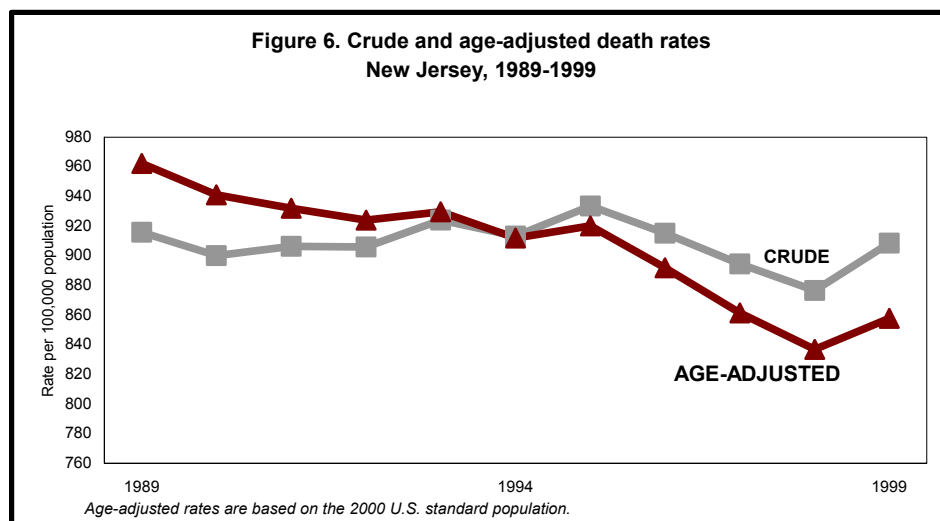


Table 4. Age-adjusted death rates and life expectancy by race and sex New Jersey, 1999		
Race/Sex	Age-Adjusted Death Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth
All races	857.7	77.3
Male	1,026.8	74.7
Female	731.4	79.6
White	839.5	77.8
Male	1,008.2	75.3
Female	714.8	80.1
Black	1,100.1	72.0
Male	1,317.1	68.6
Female	934.6	75.1

Age-adjusted death rates are computed per 100,000 population based on the 2000 U.S. standard.

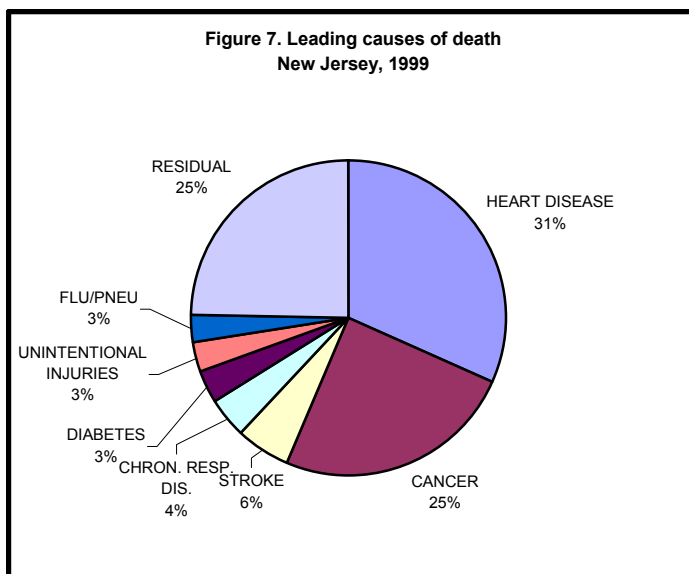


Table 5. Leading causes of death New Jersey, 1999		
Rank	Cause	Number
1	Heart disease	23,493
2	Cancer	18,178
3	Stroke	4,122
4	Chronic respiratory disease	3,130
5	Diabetes	2,436
6	Unintentional injuries	2,227
7	Influenza & pneumonia	2,075
8	Septicemia	1,742
9	Kidney disease	1,380
10	Alzheimer's disease	1,041

Table 6. Leading causes of death by age, New Jersey, 1999						
Rank	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-84	85+
1	Unintentional injuries	Unintentional injuries	Cancer	Cancer	Heart disease	Heart disease
2	Cancer	Homicide	Unintentional injuries	Heart disease	Cancer	Cancer
3	Congenital anomalies	Suicide	HIV disease	Diabetes	Stroke	Stroke
4	Heart disease	Cancer	Heart disease	Unintentional injuries	Chronic respiratory diseases	Influenza & pneumonia
5	Homicide	Heart disease	Suicide	Stroke	Diabetes	Chronic respiratory diseases

Table 7. Leading causes of death by sex and race, New Jersey, 1999								
Cause Group	Male		Female		White		Black	
	Rank	Deaths	Rank	Deaths	Rank	Deaths	Rank	Deaths
All causes	--	35,401	--	38,580	--	63,707	--	9,396
Heart disease	1	11,022	1	12,471	1	21,000	1	2,268
Cancer	2	9,056	2	9,122	2	15,791	2	2,139
Stroke	3	1,658	3	2,464	3	3,536	4	517
Chronic respiratory disease	4	1,452	4	1,678	4	2,827	7	282
Diabetes	6	1,169	5	1,267	5	1,946	5	449
Unintentional injuries	5	1,419	8	808	7	1,835	6	355
Influenza & pneumonia	7	907	6	1,168	6	1,876	11	183
Septicemia	9	705	7	1,037	8	1,459	8	276
Kidney disease	8	709	10	671	9	1,117	9	250
Alzheimer's disease	13	303	9	738	10	974	15	60
HIV disease	10	603	11	310	18	312	3	598
Perinatal conditions	16	259	17	208	20	260	10	193

Table 8. Age-adjusted death rates for leading causes of death by sex and race New Jersey, 1999					
Cause Group	Age-Adjusted Rates				
	Total	Male	Female	White	Black
All causes	857.7	1,026.8	731.4	839.5	1,100.1
Heart disease	271.0	330.3	226.1	272.0	293.6
Cancer	210.6	255.1	181.8	210.0	251.4
Stroke	47.5	50.3	45.0	45.6	66.5
Chronic respiratory disease	36.0	43.1	31.6	36.6	35.6
Diabetes	28.2	32.8	24.4	25.6	54.3
Unintentional injuries	26.7	37.7	16.8	26.5	32.8
Influenza & pneumonia	24.0	28.9	20.9	24.1	22.6
Septicemia	20.1	21.3	19.2	19.0	36.1
Kidney disease	15.9	21.4	12.5	14.4	31.7
Alzheimer's disease	12.0	10.1	12.9	12.4	9.7
HIV disease	10.8	14.7	7.2	4.6	52.2
Perinatal conditions	5.9	6.4	5.4	4.5	13.5

Age-adjusted death rates are computed per 100,000 population based on the 2000 U.S. standard.

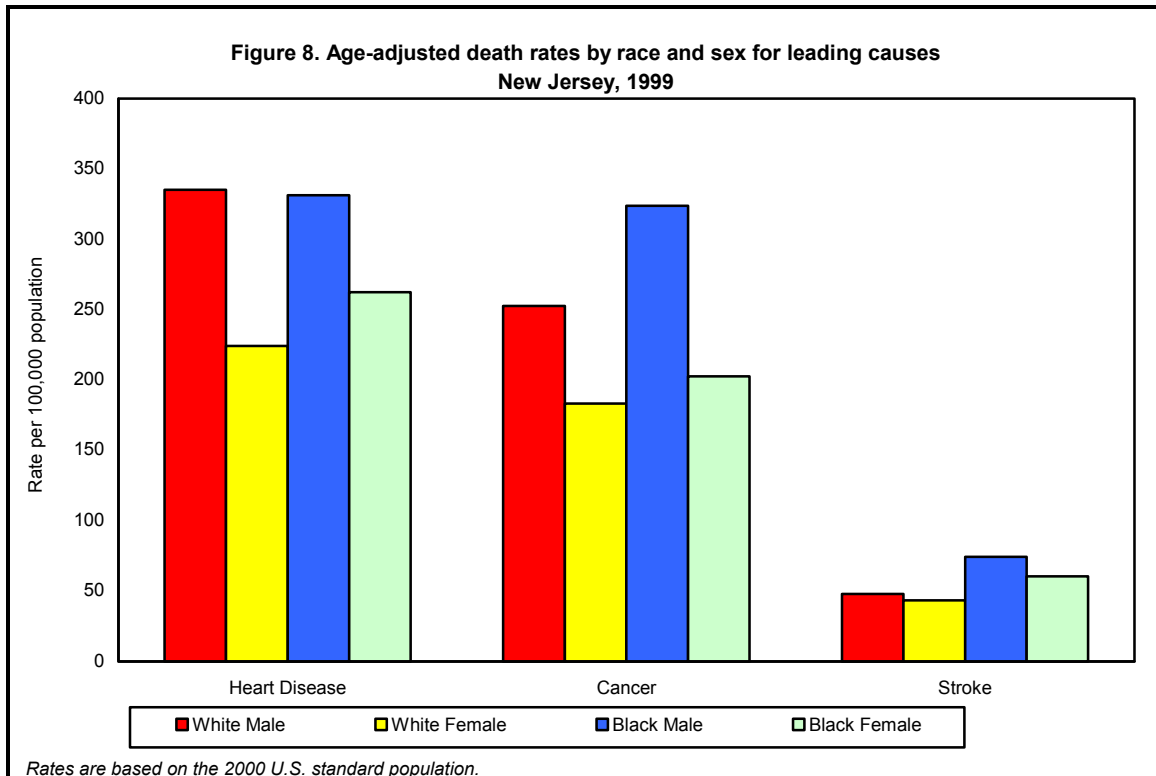


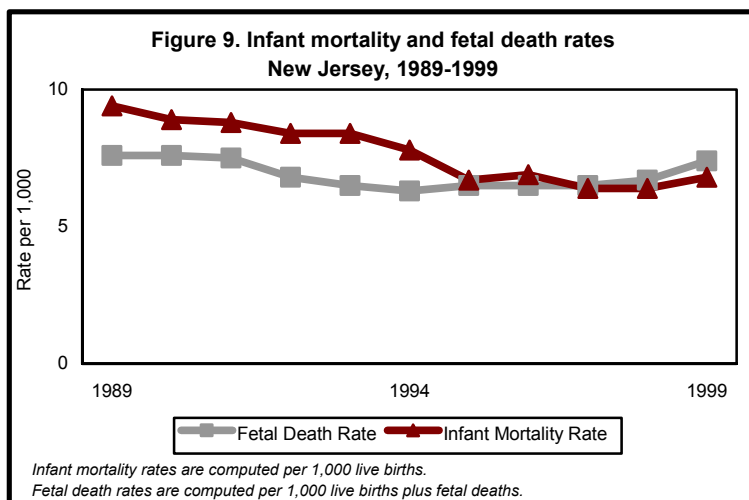
Table 9. Motor vehicle, drug, alcohol, and firearm-related deaths by age, race, and sex New Jersey, 1999						
Cause, Race, and Sex	All Ages	< 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Motor Vehicles	727	41	153	204	146	183
White Male	381	15	81	109	77	99
White Female	200	10	37	45	39	69
Black Male	91	9	29	33	14	6
Black Female	34	7	2	13	6	6
Drugs	757	1	58	478	194	24
White Male	430	0	43	287	93	7
White Female	136	0	11	76	33	15
Black Male	133	0	3	72	56	1
Black Female	54	1	1	40	12	0
Alcohol	456	0	3	110	252	91
White Male	278	0	3	60	162	53
White Female	79	0	0	18	41	20
Black Male	63	0	0	14	36	13
Black Female	29	0	0	15	10	4
Firearms	366	1	77	163	68	57
White Male	200	1	27	69	50	53
White Female	34	0	5	19	8	2
Black Male	114	0	39	65	8	2
Black Female	11	0	5	4	2	0

INFANT AND FETAL DEATHS

- Infant deaths are deaths within the first year of life.
- There were 770 deaths of New Jersey infants in 1999.

Table 10. Selected characteristics of infant deaths by race/ethnicity of mother New Jersey, 1999				
Characteristic	Rate per 1,000 Live Births			
	All Mothers	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
All infant deaths	6.8	4.4	14.2	6.1
Twin or higher order	31.3	28.6	64.9	**
Very low birth weight (< 1,500 grams)	225.6	186.1	259.7	259.7
Low birth weight (< 2,500 grams)	59.3	47.6	78.0	64.6
Very preterm (< 32 weeks gestation)	219.4	190.6	245.8	229.4
Preterm (< 37 weeks gestation)	48.9	37.2	72.3	48.7
First trimester prenatal care	4.9	3.5	10.5	5.9
No prenatal care	50.8	**	63.2	**
Unmarried mother	10.5	6.3	16.1	7.2
Incompetent cervix	82.0	**	117.0	**
Maternal smoking during pregnancy	11.3	5.8	25.6	**

Rates are computed per 1,000 characteristic-specific and race/ethnicity-specific live births.
*** Number of deaths is too small to calculate a reliable rate.*

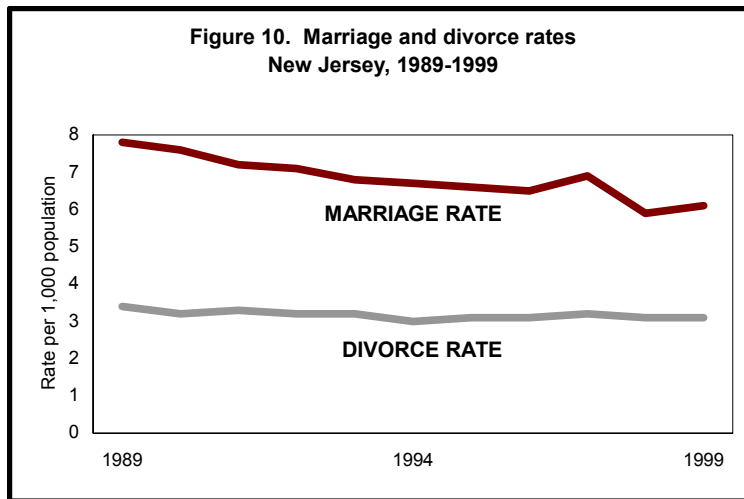


- The infant mortality rate for non-Hispanic blacks was twice the overall rate.
- 73% of infant deaths occurred within the first month of life.
- Low birth weight was the leading cause of infant mortality.

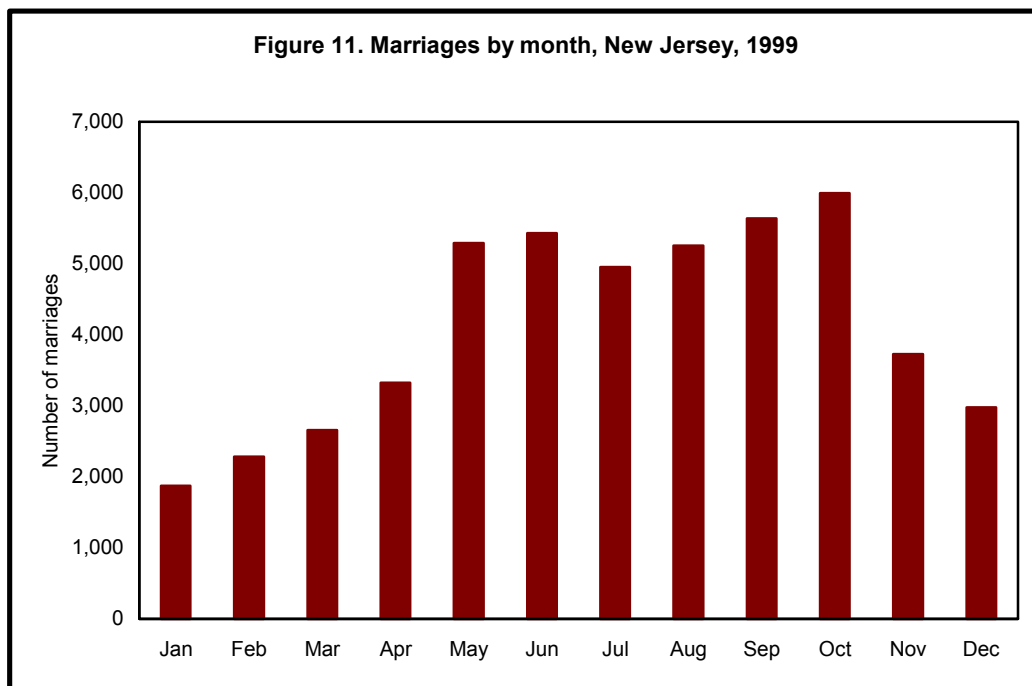
- Fetal deaths are more commonly called stillbirths, miscarriages, or spontaneous abortions.
- There were 848 fetal deaths of 20 or more weeks gestation to New Jersey residents in 1999.
- The fetal death rate was 5.8 for non-Hispanic whites, 7.7 for Hispanics, and 4.5 for Asians and Pacific Islanders.
- The non-Hispanic black fetal death rate was 14.6 – nearly twice the overall rate of 7.4.
- Cord and placenta complications were the leading cause of fetal death.
- Plurality, low fetal weight, prematurity, lack of prenatal care, and smoking during pregnancy increase the likelihood of fetal death.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

- There were 49,421 marriages and 25,181 divorces in New Jersey in 1999.
- The median ages of brides and grooms continued to increase.
- For all brides and grooms marrying in 1999, the median ages were 29.4 and 31.3, respectively, and 27.6 and 29.1, respectively, for brides and grooms marrying for the first time.
- The percent of brides and grooms under 25 years of age continued to decline.



- 74 percent of brides and 73 percent of grooms had never been married before.
- 24 percent of brides and 25 percent of grooms had been divorced.
- 2 percent of brides and grooms had been widowed.

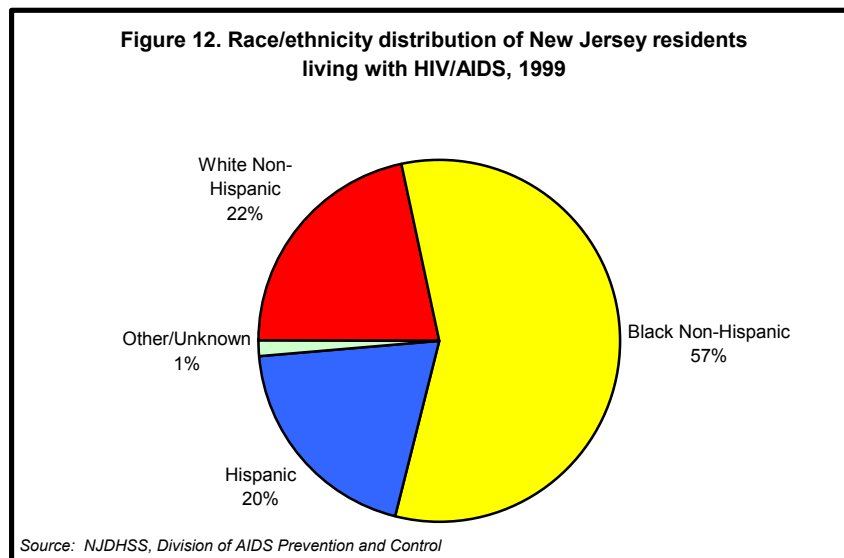


COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

- The number of AIDS cases diagnosed in 1999 was virtually unchanged from the number in 1998.
- The highest incidence rates of AIDS were among non-Hispanic black males and females.
- Reported cases of chlamydia increased from prior years, while reports of syphilis decreased and gonorrhea remained virtually unchanged.
- The number of reported cases of Lyme disease, salmonella, and giardiasis decreased from the previous year.

Table 11. Communicable disease incidence, New Jersey, 1995-1999					
Disease	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Chlamydia	4,508	11,438	10,339	11,683	12,424
Gonorrhea	5,741	8,720	7,566	7,853	7,852
AIDS	3,802	3,189	2,455	1,732	1,735
Lyme disease	1,703	2,190	2,041	1,911	1,708
Salmonella	1,734	1,580	1,501	1,476	1,160
Tuberculosis	1,102	1,091	1,055	920	842
Syphilis	1,518	1,467	1,173	835	797
Giardiasis	711	908	894	762	518
Shigellosis	1,038	434	625	662	286
Campylobacteriosis	675	792	544	430	282
Hepatitis A	312	394	316	343	150
Hepatitis B	368	279	249	205	138
Pertussis	20	31	14	29	30
Rubella	3	2	2	14	5
Mumps	21	4	8	6	2
Measles, imported	2	0	0	0	0
Measles, indigenous	6	3	3	8	0

AIDS cases are listed by year of diagnosis. All other disease cases are listed by year of report.
Source: NJDHSS Division of AIDS Prevention and Control and NJDHSS Communicable Disease Service



POPULATION

- The estimated population of New Jersey was 8,143,412 residents in 1999.
- The percentage of the population aged 85 and over has increased 36 percent since 1990 and, in 1999, 71 percent of that population was female.
- Since 1980, the proportion of the population that is Hispanic had increased 88 percent. The black and other race proportions increased 17 and 43 percent, respectively, in the same time period.

Table 12. Population estimates by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin, New Jersey, 1999								
Age	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Asian & Pacific Islander	American Indian & Alaska Native	Hispanic (of any race)
0-4	543,263	277,556	265,707	401,099	98,891	41,858	1,415	94,221
5-14	1,144,793	586,344	558,449	867,999	204,540	68,433	3,821	174,646
15-24	987,659	504,706	482,953	740,952	180,752	62,585	3,370	159,135
25-34	1,106,507	547,112	559,395	838,996	184,630	78,929	3,952	175,109
35-44	1,425,511	699,717	725,794	1,130,188	200,817	90,583	3,923	176,936
45-54	1,101,086	534,061	567,025	895,929	138,529	63,984	2,644	110,044
55-64	726,336	346,295	380,041	598,149	91,856	34,744	1,587	68,716
65-74	577,398	255,684	321,714	498,695	60,051	17,567	1,085	41,651
75-84	397,496	155,952	241,544	360,172	28,348	8,404	572	20,016
85+	133,363	39,016	94,347	121,743	9,016	2,348	256	6,803
TOTAL	8,143,412	3,946,443	4,196,969	6,453,922	1,197,430	469,435	22,625	1,027,277

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and the New Jersey Department of Labor, State Data Center

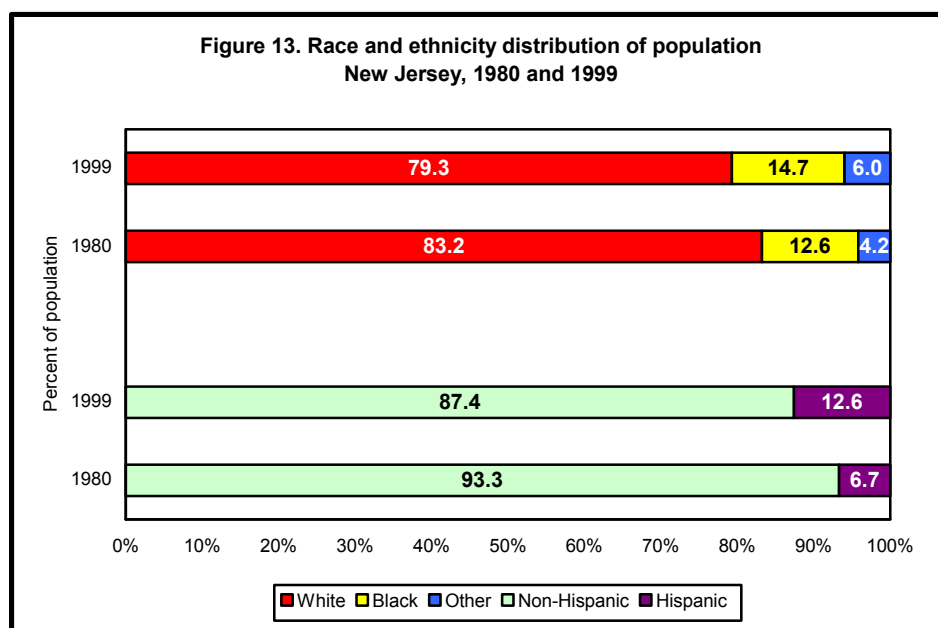


Table 13. Population by county New Jersey, 1999	
Atlantic	239,626
Bergen	857,052
Burlington	424,510
Camden	503,093
Cape May	98,009
Cumberland	140,112
Essex	747,355
Gloucester	250,492
Hudson	552,819
Hunterdon	124,553
Mercer	333,861
Middlesex	717,949
Monmouth	611,444
Morris	463,545
Ocean	497,533
Passaic	485,064
Salem	64,534
Somerset	288,090
Sussex	144,700
Union	498,759
Warren	100,312

Source: US Census Bureau and NJ Dept of Labor

- The populations of Somerset, Hunterdon, and Ocean Counties each grew by over 14 percent from 1990 to 1999.
- Essex, Salem, and Hudson Counties each ended the decade with fewer residents than in 1990.
- More than one-fifth of the populations of Ocean and Cape May Counties were over age 65 in 1999.
- The populations of Hudson and Passaic Counties were 41 and 30 percent Hispanic, respectively, in 1999.
- Asians and Pacific Islanders comprised 11 percent of Bergen and Middlesex Counties' populations in 1999.

Table 14. Population of municipalities with over 50,000 residents New Jersey, 1999	
Newark	263,087
Jersey City	230,458
Paterson	148,645
Elizabeth	110,586
Edison	95,622
Woodbridge	95,290
Dover Township (Ocean County)	87,477
Hamilton Township (Mercer County)	86,066
Trenton	84,398
Camden	82,402
Brick Township	76,257
Clifton	75,669
East Orange	69,801
Cherry Hill	68,553
Middletown (Monmouth County)	68,510
Passaic (Passaic County)	61,173
Bayonne	60,189
Old Bridge	59,200
Gloucester Township (Camden County)	58,873
Union City (Hudson County)	56,946
Irvington	56,056
Vineland	55,360
Wayne	54,451
Piscataway	52,739
Lakewood	51,820
Union Township (Union Co.)	50,943
Parsippany-Troy Hills	50,483

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and New Jersey Department of Labor, State Data Center

SOURCES FOR ADDITIONAL DATA

From the Center for Health Statistics

- The full version of this report with explanatory text, over 180 tables, and over 50 graphs and maps is available on the CHS Web site at <http://www.state.nj.us/health/chs/stats99>.
- *New Jersey Health Statistics* reports for 1993-1998 as well as additional birth, death, induced termination of pregnancy, traumatic brain injury, health insurance coverage, and behavioral risk factor surveillance data and reports are accessible from the CHS home page: <http://www.state.nj.us/health/chs>.
- For birth, death, infant death, fetal death, marriage, abortion, traumatic brain injury, health insurance coverage, and behavioral risk (BRFSS) data not on our Web site or to request additional copies of this report, write to chs@doh.state.nj.us, call 609-984-6702, or fax 609-984-7633.

Additional New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services Data Sources

AIDS Incidence and Prevalence

Division of AIDS Prevention and Control
www.state.nj.us/health/aids/aidsprv.htm
aids@doh.state.nj.us
609-984-5940

Cancer Incidence and Prevalence

Cancer Epidemiology Services
www.state.nj.us/health/cancer/statistics.htm
cancer@doh.state.nj.us
609-588-3500

Communicable Disease Incidence and Prevalence

Communicable Disease Service
www.state.nj.us/health/cd
609-588-7522

Diabetes Incidence and Prevalence

Division of Family Health Services
www.state.nj.us/health/fhs/schome.htm
609-984-6137

Substance Abuse Incidence and Prevalence

Division of Addiction Services
www.state.nj.us/health/as/addsrvs.htm
609-292-5760

Maternal and Child Health Issues

Division of Family Health Services
www.state.nj.us/health/fhs/chshome.htm
609-292-4043

Hospitalizations

Division of Health Care Systems Analysis
www.state.nj.us/health/hcsa/hcsadmin.htm#HC
609-984-7931

HMOs/Managed Care

Division of Health Care Systems Analysis
www.state.nj.us/health/hcsa/hmomenu.htm
609-633-0660

Nursing Homes

Division of Long Term Care Systems
www.state.nj.us/health/ltc/hcfa/index.html
ltc@doh.state.nj.us
609-633-9051

Copies of Vital Records (Certificates)

Bureau of Vital Statistics
www.state.nj.us/health/vital/vital.htm
records@doh.state.nj.us
609-292-4087

Additional Sources Outside the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services

National-Level Health Data

www.health.gov -- a portal to the Web sites of multi-agency health initiatives and activities of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and other Federal departments and agencies

Medicaid Data

New Jersey Department of Human Services
www.state.nj.us/humanservices/dmahs
800-356-1561 or 609-588-2600

Mental Health Data

New Jersey Department of Human Services
www.state.nj.us/humanservices/dmhs
800-382-6717 or 609-777-0700

Disabilities Data

New Jersey Department of Human Services
www.state.nj.us/humanservices/dds
888-285-3036 or 609-292-7800

Licensing and Numbers of Doctors, Nurses, and Other Health Professionals

New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety
www.state.nj.us/lps/ca/medical.htm
State Board of Medical Examiners (licenses doctors): 609-826-7100
State Board of Nursing: 973-504-6430

Population Estimates and Census Data

New Jersey Department of Labor - State Data Center
www.wnjp.in.state.nj.us/OneStopCareerCenter/LaborMarketInformation/lmilit.htm
609-292-0076

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

New Jersey Department of Education
<http://www.state.nj.us/njded/students/yrbs/index.html>
609-292-5935

